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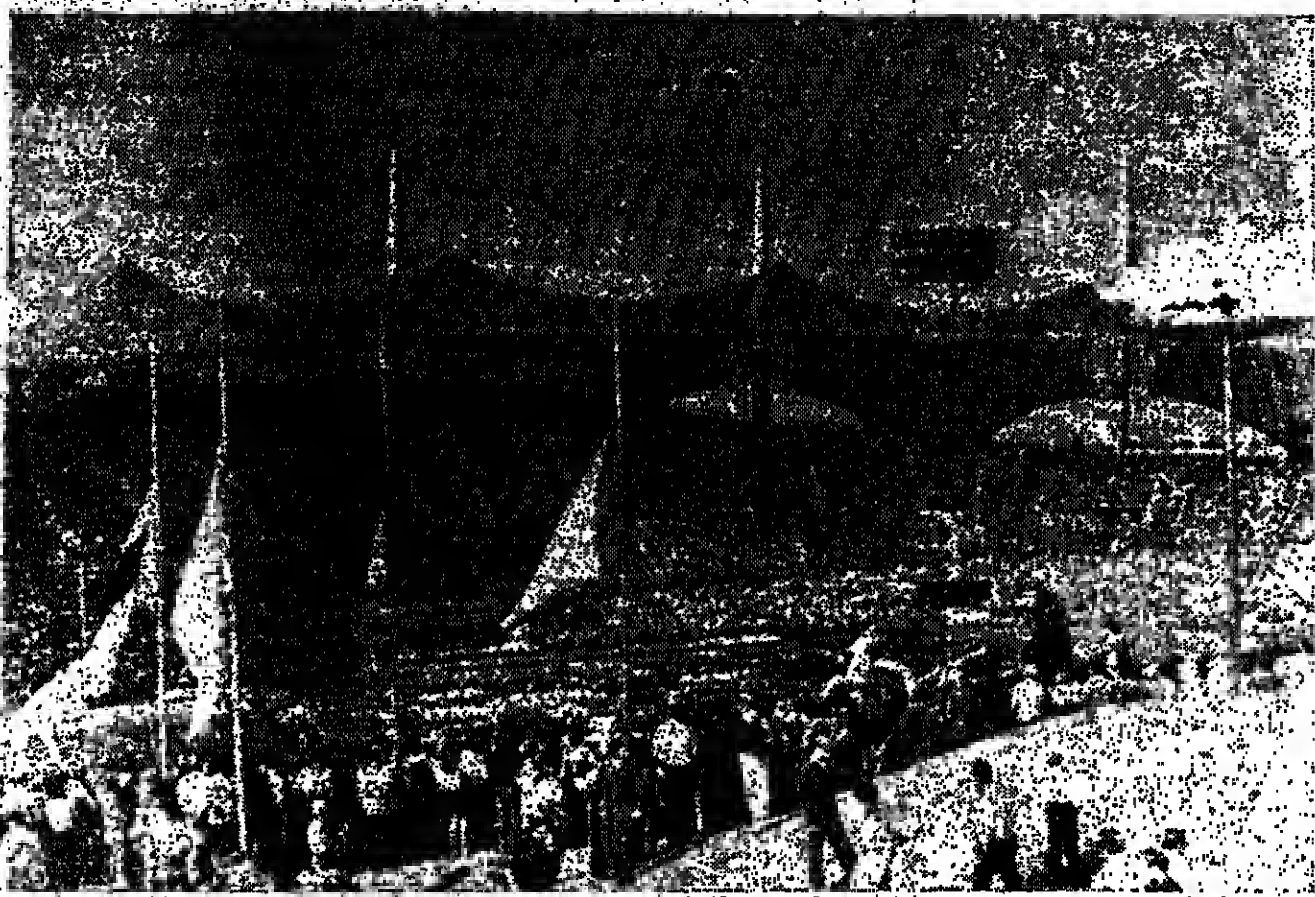
INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1972

Established 1887

onn Will Probe Massacre at Olympics; lain Israelis Honored; Games Resume



CEREMONY—With a capacity crowd of 80,000 attendance, a memorial service was held yesterday in Munich's Olympic Stadium for the 11 slain Israeli team members. All the flags were at half-staff.

No Arabs or Russians In 80,000 at Service

The Toll: 11 Athletes, 5 Arabs, 1 German

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Sept. 6 (AP)—Once again, nothing has stopped the Olympic festival from continuing. A crowd of more than 80,000, plus the remaining members of the original 42-member Israeli delegation, and representatives of the participating Olympic nations, attended this morning's memorial services in the Olympic Stadium for the 11 dead Israelis.

Most of the gathering applauded loudly when International Olympic Committee President Avery Brundage told them that "the Games must go on," and added:

"We declare today a day of mourning and will resume all events one day later than originally scheduled."

The competitions resumed in the afternoon. They will continue one day beyond schedule. They have been interrupted yesterday, while the terrorists were still holding their Israeli hostages prisoner in the Olympic Village.

Earlier, the overflow and curious crowd, replete with cameras, cheered Israel's head of delegation when he said his country wanted the Olympic Games to go on, though his team would be leaving Munich tomorrow morning.

When Samuel Lalkin returned to the Israeli compound, where yesterday's tragedy began—the blood had been washed away and wreaths of flowers had been placed there—the delegation head said: "We've got to identify the bodies today, and then take them back home. Their wives are waiting."

Mr. Lalkin also indicated that personally he would have preferred that the Games be called off.

By Jesse Abramson

MUNICH, Sept. 6 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today ordered a full-scale investigation of the Olympics massacre, which ended early this morning with the death of 17 persons—11 Israeli team members, a West German policeman and five Arab guerrillas. Three more terrorists were captured at the airport shootout scene. At a special cabinet session held immediately after Mr. Brandt returned to Bonn from an Olympics memorial service for the 11 Israelis, it was also decided to ask the United Nations to give priority to discussion of measures to halt terrorist acts.

Conrad Ahlers, chief government spokesman, said the Bonn regime's investigation would seek to determine "what steps were taken... and whether any errors were made" in West Germany's handling of the affair.

European Economic Community countries will also be asked to decide on joint action to prevent terrorism, he said.

Mr. Ahlers said he does not believe the Munich killings "will have serious consequences for our developing relations with Arab countries."

On the other hand, he said, "It cannot be denied that these actions must go down on the account of the Arab nations."

"Will Do Its Utmost"

Mr. Brandt said today that his Social Democratic Party "will do its utmost to help see to it that governments of the Arab world which so far had tolerated or acquiesced to the activities of terrorists are unmistakably told about their responsibility for their negligence as well as all the consequences involved."

The 20-hour reign of terror by suicidal Arab guerrillas ended with machine-gun bullets, exploding grenades and a burned-out helicopter very early this morning.

All 11 of the Israelis, who had been captured at gunpoint by the stocking-masked terrorists after the ominous pregame knock on the door of the Israeli quarters in Building 31, were dead.

Two Israelis, who shouted warnings to their comrades to flee and thus enabled many to escape by jumping out of windows, were killed in the pregame yesterday. They were Moshe Weinberg, 33, a wrestling coach, whose bullet-riddled body was found outside the apartment at 6 a.m., and Yosef Romano, 21, middleweight weightlifter whose death was reported hours later.

All through the day, as Munich's police chief, later West Germany's minister of the interior and Chancellor Brandt took charge of the negotiations with the Arabs, they held nine hostages. At 8 p.m. Chancellor Brandt addressed the world on TV, telling how all his offers were spurned—safe exit from the country and German politicians offering to exchange themselves for the hostages. The Arabs, members of the Black September guerrilla faction, were demanding that Israel free 300 guerrilla prisoners.

Concern for Captives

In an attempt to save the hostages' lives, no effort was made to storm Building 31, although it was a matter of time.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



SPEAKERS—Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, speaking at memorial services for slain Israeli athletes. To his left is West German President Gustav Heinemann, who, with others, also addressed the assembly in the Olympic Stadium yesterday.

In Report on Monetary Reform Urges 'Paper Gold' Substitute for Dollar

bart Rowen
ON, Sept. 6 (AP)—A report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) today urged that a "paper gold" substitute for the dollar be created to replace the gold standard.

The report, which is the first of a series of studies on monetary reform, says that the gold standard is "no longer viable" and that a new system is needed to replace it.

The report says that the gold standard is "no longer viable" because it is "incompatible with the needs of a world economy in which the flow of goods and services is not matched by the flow of gold."

The report says that a new system is needed to replace the gold standard. It suggests that a "paper gold" substitute for the dollar be created. This would be a new international currency, which would be backed by the gold reserves of the IMF.

The report says that this new currency would be "a more flexible and more stable medium of exchange than the dollar."

The report also says that the new currency would be "a more effective means of promoting international trade and investment."

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Navy Trains Whales to Dive for Torpedoes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Navy, after secretly experimenting with porpoises and sea lions to detect enemy mines and frogmen, has trained whales to recover objects such as torpedoes from the ocean floor, the Defense Department said yesterday.

A 1,200-pound pilot whale and a 5,500-pound killer whale were used in the test, off Hawaii, where they dived with recovery equipment clamped in their jaws to a maximum of 1,654 feet, the Navy said.

The Navy said the project demonstrated that "a simple, highly responsive and economical-to-use system of recoveries to depths of at least 1,600 feet can be developed, using trained whales."

Trained at the Navy Undersea Research and Development Center in Hawaii, the whales were able to home in on acoustic beacons from dummy torpedoes on the ocean floor.

A five-minute film released by the Defense Department showed the pilot whale with a large yellow rubber bit clamped in its mouth swimming to the torpedo and clamping the device to the object. The recovery device was equipped with a gas generator which automatically inflated a large balloon, floating the torpedo to the surface.

The whale swam back to the recovery ship to be rewarded with a handful of fish.

Using this system, the Navy said, it is possible to retrieve 600-pound objects from 1,000-foot depths or 300 pounds from 2,000 feet. Tests with sea lions were successful only down to 500 feet, the Navy said.

The Navy did not discuss potential uses of whales in active warfare, but it appeared that whales might be trained to recover film capsules ejected by spy-in-the-sky satellites. Such capsules are routinely jettisoned into space for midair parachute recovery by aircraft over the Pacific Ocean. But some such recoveries fail and the capsules sink into the ocean.

In Watergate Bugging Case Defense Seeks to Quiz Democrats

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The defense attorneys for the five men arrested in the break-in at Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate served notice yesterday that they will seek to question formally 10 Democratic party officials in the \$1-million invasion-of-privacy suit against the defendants.

Following a course set when the Democrats began taking pretrial testimony in the case from top Republicans, Henry B. Rothblatt yesterday subpoenaed former Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien and nine other party officials to take their testimony Sept. 11 and 27.

Mr. Rothblatt's move to question the Democrats came on the same day that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell—the manager of President Nixon's reelection campaign at the time of the Watergate break-in—completed his secret testimony in the case.

Following almost two hours of questioning in the office of the Democrats' attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, Mr. Mitchell told reporters:

"Neither the President nor anyone at the White House or anyone in authority at the committee working for his re-election has any responsibility" for the break-in and alleged bugging attempt.

A federal judge ruled Saturday that the former attorney general must answer questions about the case.

Mr. Mitchell told reporters yesterday that the Watergate incident was a "ridiculous caper" that the news media had "blown all out of proportion."

New Attempt Suspected
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 6 (AP)—Democratic National chairman Jean Westwood said yesterday she is "fairly sure" that another attempt was made last week to bug the party's national headquarters in Washington.

Mr. Westwood told a press conference here:

"Last Thursday, I think it was, one of the girls in the office went out into the hallway and there was this huge hole in the hallway and some men installing a red box. She asked them what they were installing and they said fire equipment."

"And we checked with the Fire Department and they were not putting in any new fire equipment and neither was the building."

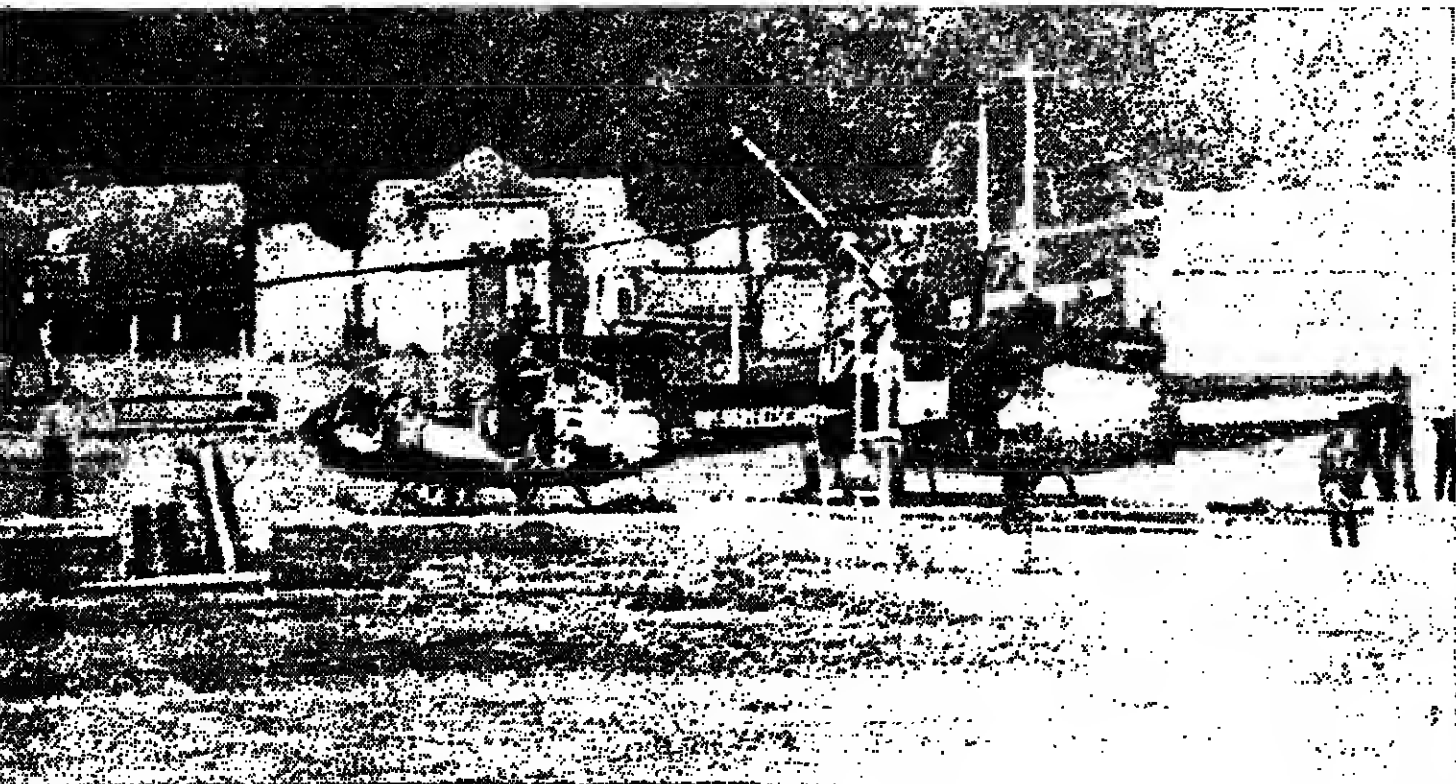
Mrs. Westwood said the men left leaving the box, which she said was filled with wires. She said no one had returned to complete the installation.

m Calls Amin 'Unbalanced Paranoiac'

Sept. 6 (Reuters)—A leader of Britain's far party, today called President Idi Amin an "unbalanced paranoiac" and said: "I wish they'd mentally unbalance stage his military."

A show of naval strength, Labor officials said, was a reference was Uganda is landlocked.

speaking in a British Corp. radio in the mood in some



Burned wreckage of helicopter (left) at Munich's Fuerstenfeldbruck airport where 15 died in shootout.

Israel Blames Arab Nations That Protect Guerrilla Units

Fund Set Up For Relatives Of Victims

Palestinians Say Germans Were 'Brutal'

Lufthansa Bomb Hoax

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP).—Orly Airport yesterday received an anonymous telephone call warning that two bombs had been placed aboard two Lufthansa airline planes bound for Paris from West Germany, but the planes landed safely. Searches found no bombs.

"Let them play the Games. We will not take it quietly."

Israel began a seven-day mourning period, a one-week moratorium was declared on sporting events, and cabinet ministers and other officials canceled public appearances.

Victims of Massacre Honored at Munich

But the Philippines said it was withdrawing its delegation as an expression of condemnation of the massacre. And four Dutch and 13 Norwegian athletes, almost a quarter of the country's mission to Munich, said they would withdraw.

In a statement issued to Norwegian reporters, the athletes said

The Soviet Media Condemn Munich 'Terrorist Acts'

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Moscow radio today reported the deaths of the Israeli hostages and said the Soviet delegation at Munich condemned "terrorist acts."

Mr. Ahlers said West German police would not have risked the bid to free nine Israeli hostages in a shootout with their captors if the Egyptian government had not refused a direct appeal from Chancellor Brandt for help.

Mr. Brandt telephoned Cairo late yesterday and asked for a message that the Israelis

to demonstrate outside the Lebanese Embassy tonight to protest the slayings of Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games.

Jewish sources said Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov, developer of Russia's H-bomb and a leading champion of civil rights, was among those seized.

The sources said Mr. Sakharov was among 40 Jewish men and 15

on my people," said Ambassador
Jasco von Puttkamer.

"In this grievous hour, I, as
the representative of a different,
a new Germany, can only beg for
a fair judgment."

Yesterday's readings: U.S. C
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 G

TUNIS	24	30	88	Partly
VENICE	24	24	80	Fair
VIENNA	24	24	75	Cloudy
VIENNA	24	23	73	Fair
WARSAW	24	23	73	Fair
WASHINGTON...	24	23	73	Fair
ZURICH	24	21	70	Sunny
		21	70	Partly

NEW YORK 718 FIFTH AVENUE

A black and white photograph showing a fountain pen on the left and a holder containing several pens on the right. The fountain pen has a textured barrel and a dark cap. The holder is a dark, rectangular box with a grid-like pattern, and it contains several pens of various designs, some with ribbed barrels and others with smoother finishes. The entire scene is set against a dark background.

Tass announced the team's desire to further promote progress of Olympic ideals, the cause of peace and cooperation and the successful completion of the

Mr. Ahlers said the Bonn Foreign Ministry used all available channels—including Tunisian Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri—to mediate a release through Arab governments involved with the guerrillas.

Makes Plea on Radio	
TEL AVIV, Sept. 6 (UPI).—	FRANKFURT..... 32 72 Fair
West Germany's ambassador begged	KNEVE..... 22 72 Cloudy
Israelis over nationwide radio	BELGRADE..... 10 81 Very c
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	WASHINGTON..... 22 81 Partly
	WILSON..... 22 81 Partly
	YOKOHAMA..... 22 81 Partly
	ZURICH..... 22 81 Partly

and representative of a different, a new Germany, can only beg for a fair judgment."

YESTERDAY'S... 24 73 Sunny
 ZURICH... 21 70 Partly

Yesterday's reading: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 G

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
Tel. 01.47.53.56.56

and representative of a different, a new Germany, can only beg for a fair judgment."

YESTERDAY'S... 24 73 Sunny
 ZURICH... 21 70 Partly

Yesterday's reading: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 G

Wallace Lea The South's Governors

هكذا عن الأصل



Siffre climbing out of cave, greeted by wife.

Man, 6 Months in Cave, Greeted by Wife, Cheese, Noise

By Nicholas C. Chriss

(Texas), Sept. 6.—He emerged yesterday from a cave after six months of isolation. He had lived the past six months in a cave, and he missed civilization, the faces of his wife and children, and the noise of the French cheese.

Mr. Siffre, 33, said he would have been alone for 100 days if he had not been found by a spelunker.

Mr. Siffre, who is 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 121 pounds, appeared to be in good physical condition. He entered the cave Feb. 14 and his six months were up Aug. 14, but he stayed 22 additional days to "desynchronize" his body.

Some observers have been critical of the lack of strict scientific procedures in the experiment, aside from a computer and sensors affixed to his body. Volleys of information were taken by the sensors, but no one could even tell his heart rate at any specific period.

Mr. Siffre has sold the rights to his story to a French newspaper for a reported \$12,000 and he plans to write a book.

Mr. Siffre said he could not determine yet how he managed to work a 48-hour day.

"That's what I'm trying to solve," he said.

While in the cave, Mr. Siffre had no clock, radio, television, or newspapers—except for a few press clippings which were sent down to him. His only contact with the outside came in telephone conversations with his two male colleagues. He did not speak to his wife until about a week before he emerged.

© Los Angeles Times

Wife of Taiwanese Appeals to U.K. to Give Him Asylum

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The wife of a Taiwanese architect facing extradition to the United States on charges of conspiracy to murder the son of Nationalist Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek today appealed to Britain to permit him to apply for asylum.

Cheng Tzu-tai, 35, was extradited two days ago from Sweden, but the New York-bound flight turned back to Copenhagen after Mr. Cheng became ill.

He was later put on a flight to London, where he arrived unconscious and foaming at the mouth.

"At present my husband is being held somewhere in England because his mental and physical condition make it impossible for him to travel without endangering his life," said Cecilia Cheng in a statement here.

"I am appealing to the British authorities to give my husband proper treatment, which he needs desperately. I also ask the British authorities to give my husband time to apply for political asylum," she said.

Finns, East Germans Plan Diplomatic Ties

HELSINKI, Sept. 6 (AP).—Finland and East Germany have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, the Finnish government announced today.

A statement from the Foreign Ministry said that negotiations for the link were concluded in East Berlin this afternoon and the chief negotiators signed a preliminary agreement.

Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen said that Finland's parliament must ratify the agreement before the recognition of East Germany becomes final.

Bail Is Ordered For 4 in GOP Convention Case

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 6 (AP).—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas ordered yesterday the release on bail of four antiwar veterans jailed 27 days for contempt after they refused to answer grand jury questions about an alleged conspiracy to disrupt the Republican National Convention, a court spokesman said.

Justice Douglas did not set bond for the four members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War who were cited by U.S. District Court Judge David L. Middlebrooks for contempt. Justice Douglas simply directed that Judge Middlebrooks set bail.

To be released are Robert Wayne Beverly, 27, of Austin, Texas; John Chambers, 24, of St. Petersburg, Fla.; and Jack Jennings, 23, and William Bruce Horton, 23, both of Gainesville, Fla.

Six other veterans were indicted by the grand jury on charges of conspiring at May meetings in Gainesville to terrorize the GOP convention Aug. 21-23 with bomb blasts and bursts of automatic weapons fire in the streets of Miami Beach. All have been released on bail.

Spanish Police Claim Breakup Of a Basque Separatist Unit

BILBAO, Spain, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Spanish police said today that after four days of intense activity they had finally cracked the Basque separatist movement in the town of Lekeitio.

Lekeitio, 50 kilometers from Bilbao, became the object of a major operation by Spanish Civil Guards (armed rural police) following a shootout Saturday between two members of the ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) movement.

Since then, the town of 5,000 inhabitants has been surrounded, patrolled and combed by Civil Guards, who said today that they had made 16 arrests and had "broken" the "legal front" of the ETA movement in the town.

Other Arrests

Police sources said the state police had also made as many arrests.

The "legal front" involved those members of ETA who support terrorist activity but have no criminal record and do not engage in violence themselves, police said.

Tension increased in the town Monday when about 150 persons staged a silent demonstration while the bodies of the two young extremists who died in Saturday's gunfight were being buried. The

demonstrators marched silently through the center of the town carrying a banner reading "valiant spirits."

According to police sources, authorities made no move to stop the march and there were no consequent incidents or arrests.

Air of Mourning

An air of mourning, however, continued to hang over the town and yesterday the traditional Fiesta of the Geese was canceled by authorities.

The state of unrest and tension in Lekeitio and the rest of Vizcaya Province can be traced back to Tuesday of last week when policeman Eloy Garcia died in a shootout with Basque extremists at Galdacano, 40 kilometers from Lekeitio.

Mr. Garcia had been looking for suspects in connection with six bombings and other recent violence.

Police said today they had identified the four ETA members involved in the shooting and were "hard on their trail." One, they said, was a medical student called Luis Zaballero.

Two other extremists are in jail in Bilbao in connection with the Saturday shootout in Lekeitio. In a house where police said they later found "an extensive cache of arms and propaganda."

TUC in Britain Votes Opposition To Joining EEC

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—In an apparent major policy shift, Britain's powerful Trades Union Congress today voted to oppose on principle British membership in the European Economic Community.

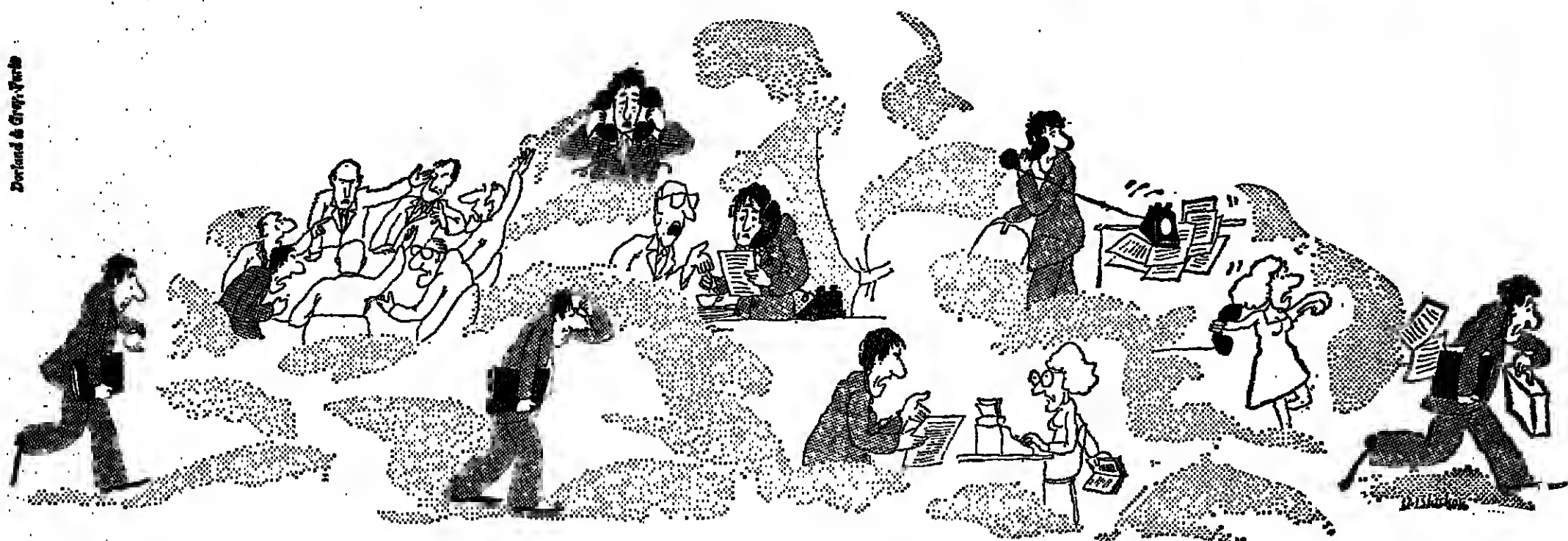
The TUC annual conference here approved a resolution calling for repeal of the European Communities bill—under which Britain is to join the Common Market on Jan. 1—and a vigorous campaign for withdrawal from the community.

The TUC, representing some 10 million workers, has previously followed the Labor party's line of opposing entry on the terms negotiated by Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath.

But the TUC's newly elected Executive Council was left with an ambiguous situation today since the conference approved not only this resolution but also another which simply condemned entry "on terms which are a surrender of the right to determine freely independent social policies."

South Africa Hangs Six

PRETORIA, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Six convicted murderers were hanged at Pretoria's Central Prison yesterday. Since 1944 South Africa has accounted for over half the known legal executions in the world.



When you're always flying from one problem to another, you deserve a little understanding.

Travelling for business is never easy.

You rush out of a tough meeting. Fight the traffic. Finally get to the airport just in time to catch your flight.

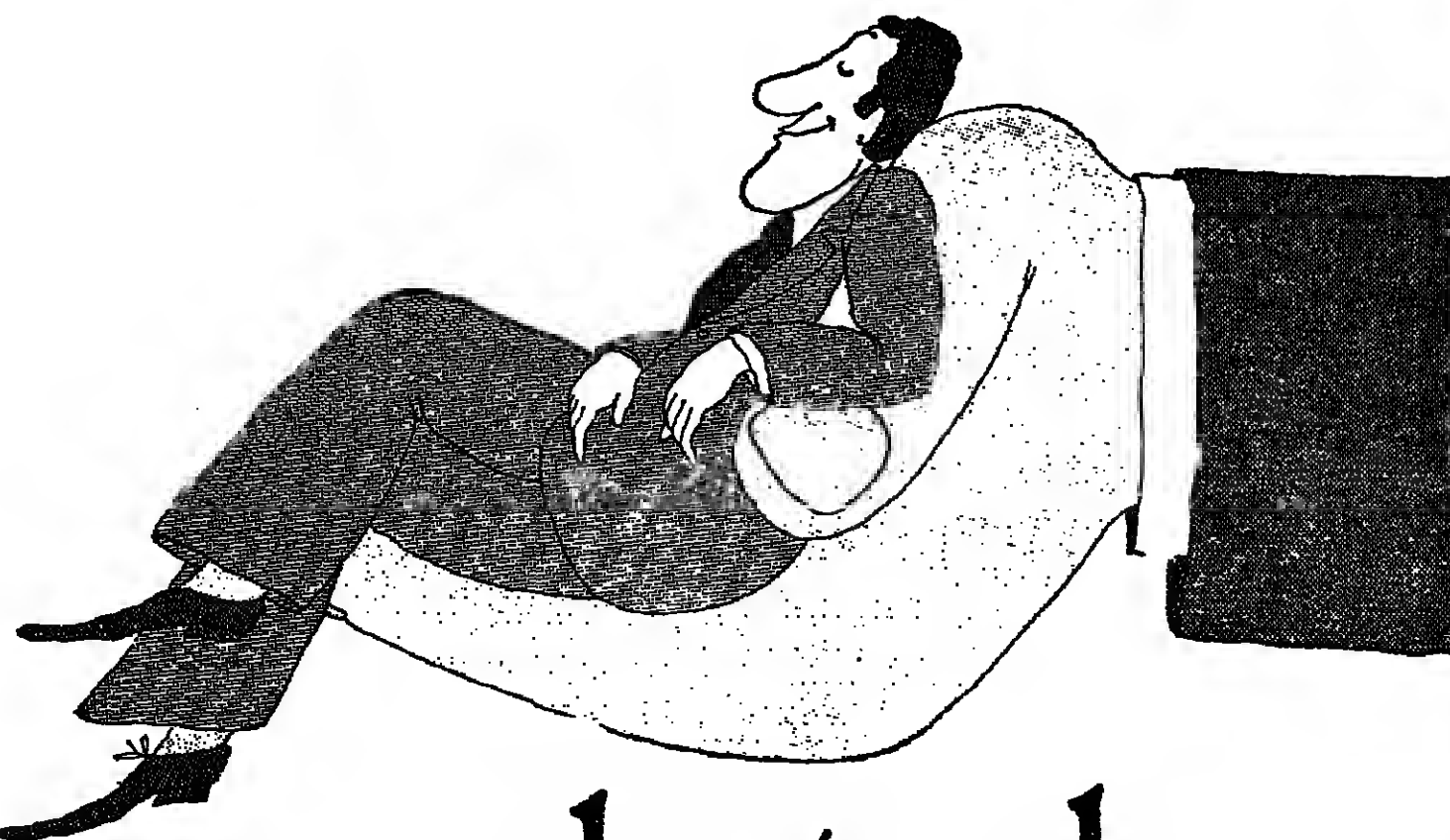
And what can you expect when you arrive? More of the same.

Obviously Air France can't change all that. But we understand how hectic and difficult your life can be. So we do everything we can to make the part of it you spend with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means the attention

you deserve. Service and entertainment when you want it. Or the choice to work or rest undisturbed. Maybe it can be summed up best by the *savoir-vivre* that knows the value of a smile.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

valuationists Visits the U.S.

IEGO, Calif., Sept. 6.—The number of valuationists has been increasing since the United States valued the dollar, said Secretary of James L. Hamilton. Hamilton said that the number of valuationists in the United States increased 36 percent and arrivals from abroad were 47 percent more than last June's said. From France, he was reported as being greater and from percent.

valuation of the yen and other are having a dramatic effect," Mr. Hamilton said yesterday.

00 executives of U.S. travel agencies in San Diego for an meeting.

THEATER

yal Company arts Season

s Quinn Curtiss

pt. 6 (ERT).—The season is about to begin, and the Parisian will stage more than 100 plays in the next few weeks.

ve been seen both in London and in Paris. This is the first time the Parisian will stage more than 100 plays in the next few weeks.

ical Comedy

successful American play of the last decade, "The Glass Menagerie."

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Peter Brook, whose production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be staged at the Théâtre de la Ville.

Divin, "Enfant"—Peter Brook's "Enfant" will be staged at the Théâtre de la Ville.

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Solzhenitsyn Novel Heads List of Books in U.S.

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK (NYT)—New dust jackets are popping up in the bookstores. Authors are sprucing up for their TV appearances. Glasses are clinking at the Italian Pavilion restaurant here and at other editors' haunts. And trailer trucks are lugging mountains of new books to towns around the United States.

All this indicates that the fall publishing season is upon us. And, interestingly enough, despite all the talk of the decline of fiction, the most-mentioned new book among publishers is a novel: Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's "August 1914," which Farrar, Straus & Giroux is bringing out on Sept. 18.

The Soviet Nobel Prize writer's work is one of a score of novels by well-known writers that will be appearing over the next four months.

In nonfiction there is somewhat less continuity. Books devoted to women's problems seem less plentiful than in seasons past. Vietnam books are fewer, China books more numerous, and there has been a boom in chess books since the Fischer-Spassky match.

Officials at the Association of American Publishers say they don't yet know just how this year's book crop will compare with the total of more than 28,000 new titles and editions that came out in 1971.

There's an enormous amount of writing being done now, and there's tremendous interest in nonfiction, but it's getting harder and harder for fiction writers, particularly new ones, to find a

market," said Robert L. Bernstein, chairman of the association. He is also president of Random House.

In general, the hard-back publishers have had an uneventful time in the last few weeks, without announcements of new mergers or defections by major authors from one firm to another. But many old-line publishers are worried about mounting competition from mass-market paperback firms. And some report disappointing fiction sales over the summer.

"But 'August 1914' wouldn't dare be unsuccessful," one said. "Everybody's made up his mind that it's a new Tolstoyan masterpiece."

The book takes place at the outset of World War I and focuses on the battle of Tannenberg, which was a disastrous defeat for the Russian Army.

Publishing Coup

It was considered a great publishing coup last year when Farrar, Straus, a small but prestigious firm, obtained the U.S. rights to the book, which Solzhenitsyn had called the "most important work" of his life.

Farrar, Straus has printed 100,000 copies of the novel so far, and 75,000 copies have already been sold to booksellers, who are expected to give it prominence along with the season's other major novels, including "The Breast," a 78-page novella by Philip Roth, which is being published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Some of the other books by established fiction writers are John

Barth's "Chimera" (Random House, September), Hortense Calisher's "Standard Dreaming" (Arbor House, September), Robert Crichton's "The Camerons" (Knopf, November), F. F. Delaney's posthumous "To Serve Them All My Days" (Simon & Schuster, September), Frederick Forsyth's "The Odezza File" (Viking, November), John Gardner's "The Sunlight Dialogues" (Knopf, November), Roma Jaffe's "The Other Woman" (Morrow, September), Ira Levin's "The Stepford Wives" (Random House, October), Vladimir Nabokov's "Invitation to a Beheading" (Holt, November), Ma. Renault's "The Persia Boy" (Pantheon, November), Kurt Vonnegut Jr.'s "Between Time and Timbuktu" (Delacorte, October), and Frank Yerby's "The Girl From Storyville" (Dial Press, September).

This year as in past seasons there is a small crop of short-story collections by established writers—it being difficult for an unknown author to have his stories come out in book form. They include Donald Barthelme's "Sadness" (Farrar, Straus, November), and John Updike's "Museums and Women and Other Stories" (Knopf, October).

In nonfiction, a number of female authors address themselves to topics of interest to women. There are no widely heralded polemics in favor of women's liberation, such as the books by Germaine Greer and Kate Millet in years gone by, but this season does offer Midge Decler's "The New Chastity and Other Arguments Against Wo-

men's Liberation" (Coward, McCann & Grohman).

Biographies range from W. A. Swanberg's "Lute and His Empire" (Scribner's) to Hao Suyin's "Morning Deluge—Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Revolution" (Little, Brown).

Spurred partly by President Nixon's visit to Peking, publishers have been bringing out a number of other books on China, including Stanley Karnow's "Mao and China" (Viking).

But in what some publishers described as a "turning inward" in reading tastes, there are relatively few major books on politics, foreign affairs and the American involvement in Vietnam.

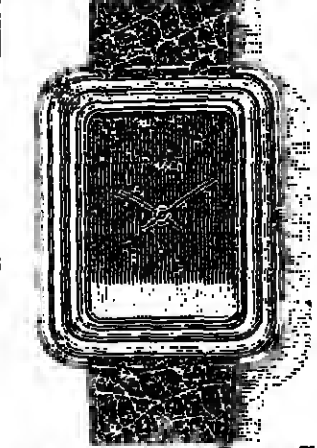
The number of major art and photography books shows no great change, but in line with a continuing trend toward how-to books, there are guides to photographing wildlife and preserving photographs.

A separate boom in how-to books is the chessbook fad that was spurred by the championship match in Iceland.

Bantam Books, the paperback house, reports soaring chess book sales and is rushing a paperback original, "Fischer-Spassky: The New York Times Report on the Chess Match of the Century," to stores this week.

Another paperback house, Avon Books, is publishing nothing but paperback originals—28 in all—this month. This is worrisome news to some hardback publishers, who fear the paperback firms will cut into their markets, their relationships with their authors—and their profits.

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tion Army Brings Rock to the Street

ORK (NYT)—The Army, long-time brass instrumentalists of hymns, is exporting rock music.

It to spread its message of Christianity to the Eastern Territory.

four by a hard-play-ner teenage rock d, appropriately he Salvation Army

most of the Army's units in the United by traditional music, as also recently sup- bands in the Mid-va Scotia.

's tour comes at the Army has been on the number of and sometimes re- the tape players for New York City, for ds can only be heard in Square area and rel.

Arts Agenda

h Opera has com- new opera from the opo-er Giselher d on J. M. Synge's the Western World," performance of the noted to be in Zurich 1974-75 season.

's "Boris Godunov" first new production by the Hamburg a, with the opening et Sept. 23. The be by John Dexter, y Josef Svoboda and y Jan Skalkicky—the collaborated on last duction of Janacek's

on-Year Old

it Tusk Found

Italy, Sept. 6 (UPI). has unearthed what ay is a 40-million-phant tusk. said that th: 6 1.2- belonged to a pre- us of elephant known Mediterranean. Part na's jawbone and a th also were found.

Spassky Fête

VIC, Sept. 6 (Reuters). rid chess champion cher and the man he has just wren- the, Russia's Boris ere received last night d President Kristjan t his residence near

The cultback was caused partly by the fear of street crime and partly because people are no longer attracted as much by brass music, explained Capt. Carl L. Schoch, New York divisional youth secretary. However, the captain said, "we still go out at Christmas because people expect it of us."

"We've found that direct person-to-person relationships are most effective, and the way to get to the kids is through their music," he added.

"Rock is another gimmick, but the Army itself started as a stunt—which worked," said Ray Staudman-Allyn, the head of the Army's international music editorial department, headquartered in London.

The stunt was a militarily dressed, marching band, which played music with religious lyrics. It was the easiest way to attract a crowd for a gospel message in the Victorian era.

"Our founder, Gen. William

Booth, was accused of using irreligious music, but he replied that he would use the devil's own tune if it would turn one soul out of darkness," Capt. Schoch said.

Some Discontent

The new rock groups, though they are composed of dedicated young Salvationists, have been causing murmurs of discontent in an organization where "its ministers have the ranks of military officers and its laymen are called soldiers."

Speaking of the rock hymns, the band's supervisor, Maj. Paul M. Kelly, said, "Our people ask how you can worship God this way?"

In an attempt to bridge the Army's own generation gap, Maj. Kelly recently invited "The Salvation Army Band" to play for vacationing Salvationists at the Army's Star Lake Summer Camp in Bloomingdale, N.J.

With its five singers, drums, electric organ and guitars, and a powerful brass section that got its training on street corners, the band alternates its own arrangements of rock songs with comments on how the lyrics can be interpreted by committed Christians.

In the group's opinion, Jesus is the one the Beatles are calling on in "Help" when they sing: "Help me if you can, I'm feeling down and I do appreciate your being 'round." After the Blood, Sweat and Tears version of "Bless the Child," the band members explain that the words "Them that has gets" mean "The more you get together with Christ the more peace and joy you get in return."

Maj. Kelly is so pleased with the band's work he plans to establish a permanent section in the Army devoted to youth music.

"It's not the type of music, but the saving of souls that's important," he said.

The 14th Council of Europe Art Exhibition, "The Age of Neo-Classicism," comprising several hundred paintings, drawings, sculpture and other works of art from the period of the 1750s to the 1850s, will take place through Nov. 19 at the Royal Academy and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. The exhibition was organized by the Arts Council of Great Britain.

The 25th Besançon Festival, from Sept. 14 to 24, will include this year: the first "International Récitandum of Musical Film," From Sept. 11 to 18, five films will be shown—among them Reichenbach's film on Rubinstein, "L'Amour de la Vie," Ken Russell's "Music Lovers" and "Hella Dolly!"—and rated by the public.

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Murder in Munich

That Arab fanatics could engage in indiscriminate murder, kidnapping and aerial hijacking was proved long ago. But the murderous assault in Munich—lumbered new depths of criminality. By choosing the Olympic Games as the occasion for their bloody foray, the Arab terrorists made it plain that their real target was civilized conduct among nations, not merely Israel or the Israeli athletes that they killed. If the Olympic Games could provide a setting for release of their homicidal hatreds, then the same threat would hang over every United Nations meeting and all other international gatherings called to promote peace and friendship among nations.

The action of the West German authorities in refusing to let the terrorists fly out with their hostages became a tragic necessity after Egypt had rejected an appeal from Chancellor Brandt for guarantees that the captive athletes would be returned. The cost in casualties was horrendous, but the desperate gamble to free the Israelis and to make unthinkable any repetition of such outrages was undertaken only after the West Germans offered ransom and substitute hostages to save the lives of the hapless captives.

The sympathy of the civilized world goes out to the families of the victims as well as to the nation that was the immediate object of this heinous plot. It was particularly ironic that this bizarre event in which Jewish lives were again sacrificed took place in West Germany, host to the first Olympic Games on German soil since Hitler presided over the 1936 competition in Berlin. In the wake of this mass tragedy, it is a desecration of everything for which the Games supposedly stand to continue the 1972

contests. The most fitting expression of global revulsion at the monstrous crime of the Arab terrorists would have been cancellation of the rest of the schedule.

A central question behind the outrage is who backs the small handful of Arab fanatics immediately involved. Who encourages and finances them? Who offers them safe havens for plotting their murderous deeds and their escape? The answers are not far to seek. These criminals have much sympathy in Arab nations. Often in the past, responsible Arab officials in different countries have had only praise for particular acts of terrorism. It surprised no one that a communiqué of the Munich terrorists was candidly distributed in Cairo on the day of the killings, for Egyptian officials have applauded similar outrages before, notably the massacre at Lydda International Airport on May 30. The primary responsibility for ending these crimes is that of the Arab states. Never has that responsibility been more clear-cut.

In the Middle East itself, the dreadful attack on the Israelis at the Olympics must represent a further setback to the search for a negotiated settlement and a lasting peace, and certainly does irreparable harm to the cause of the Palestinians in whose name such atrocities are perpetrated.

The primary challenge of the Munich crimes is to the international community. The fundamental issue is whether there can be effective common action against fanatics and criminals who recognize no boundaries or limits to their depredations. Any nation willing to tolerate or condone such outrages by word or deed deserves outlawry by the civilized world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Carnage at the Olympic Games

Now is the time to settle the score, in blood, with the saboteurs and those who sent them. Recriminations over Olympic security and West Germany's rescue efforts must wait until revenge is taken. We will not follow the terrorist methods and strike from a distance—we will hit them in their home. We want not only justice and vengeance, but to cut off the arm that threatens us. The 11 who died have begun a new era . . . an era of liquidating the guerrillas.

—From *Maariv* (Tel Aviv).

Public opinion has always been against the Arabs, so public opinion needs a sharp blow to become impartial.

—From *Al-Mohorror* (Beirut).

Blocked in their endeavors to attain justice peacefully, Palestinians see no other means than the methods which have been used against them. Disdaining death, they have not hesitated to attack the enemy whenever and wherever they are, even in Tel Aviv itself. The attack in Munich was but one of a series. The world may call these crimes but must expect them to continue until the Palestinians' rights are restored.

—From the *Egyptian Gazette* (Cairo).

The much-vaunted Olympic ideal may have always been a lovely illusion, which quickly dissipated when confronted with reality. It is in the nature of an event which exercises such fascination on the masses that it cannot take place in a total political vacuum. But it is nevertheless shattering to see how a handful of grim desperadoes can disrupt such a theoretically peaceful event and how the world can only look in hither powerlessness. Once again these isolated fanatics have done a grave disservice to their own cause. Aside from their innocent victims, the crime redounds against the criminals.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The mind fairly boggles at the frightful deeds of the terrorist Black September movement, which in a short space of time assassinated the premier of Jordan, hijacked a Belgian airliner and disrupted the Olympic Games after a bloody raid on the quarters of Israeli athletes. That kind of terror casually compounded has no rationale and knows no restraint. It cannot go unbridled or it will endanger the peace of the world, just as it so incredibly called a halt to an athletic event which for decades has brought young people the world over into brotherly competition.

—From the *Miami Herald*.

The brutal, bloody act is at sharp variance with the Olympic idea and it harms the

principles of understanding among nations and the ending of enmity.

—From *Rude Pravo* (Prague).

The West German government must reconsider its relations with the Arab nations and demand that the approaching visit of the Egyptian foreign minister be canceled.

—From the *Frankfurter Neue Presse* (Frankfurt).

It is known that the German Democratic Republic stands on the side of the Arab states against Israeli aggression and supports a political solution of the conflict on the basis of the resolution of the Security Council. Terror acts like those in Munich obviously cannot serve the cause of a peaceful solution or contribute to the evacuation by Israel of occupied Arab territory.

—From *Neues Deutschland* (East Berlin).

It is very strange, not to say something worse, that no special security measures were adopted for the building where the Israeli delegation was housed.

—From *Il Giorno* (Milan).

Condemning terrorist acts, the Soviet delegation to the 20th Olympic Games deplores the sad and tragic act which took place at the Olympic Village on Sept. 5.

—From *Tass* (Moscow).

This latest atrocious crime—after so many episodes where only the cast and venue vary—strains the world's sense of social cohesion one notch more.

—From the *Herald* (Melbourne).

Munich, whose name is closely linked to Nazi racism and oppression, Munich which became the symbol of the surrender of right before force, Munich which tried to free itself of the infamous mark of destiny and did everything to offer the world a new face of a happy, welcoming and fraternal city, has once again gained notoriety dramatically.

—From *L'Aurore* (Paris).

If a group of extremists, in pursuit of their own ends and regardless of consequences, are prepared to gun down innocent people, they will somehow find the opportunity. Obviously the security precautions at the Olympic Village in Munich were not adequate. If they had been, tragedy would not have struck the Olympic Games as it did, with the murder of 11 Israelis. This dreadful act by Arab terrorists seems all the more shocking against the background of what should be the world's greatest sporting spectacle.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1897

LONDON.—A Central News telegram from Rome states that the Messagero published a telegram reporting a piratical attempt upon the English steamer *Algeria*. The vessel grounded in the Strait of Messina, when a large number of the natives came alongside in small boats with the object of plundering her. They were fortunately driven off by some Italian torpedo boats before they could do any damage. But it was a fright for the passengers and crew.

Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1922

NEW YORK.—Mr. Glenn H. Curtis experimented with a glider on Long Island Sound today, when he was towed behind a speedboat off Port Washington and remained in the air about five feet above the boat several times for 20 or 40 seconds after the boat had made a speed of 20 miles an hour. The highest altitude was 7 feet 6 inches at which he remained for forty seconds. The total lack of wind made the trials very, very difficult.

هكذا من الاجل



Olympic Tragedy: A Madness in the World

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The tragedy at the Olympic Games is just the latest reminder that there is now a kind of madness in the world, a lunatic strain of anarchy that hinders the peace and order of mankind.

The psalms of contemporary history is fairly plain: At one and the same time, there are hopeful signs that the majority of the human race is just beginning to see that the progress of man requires the cooperation of men and women of all nations, but still the majority exists with the tyranny of the minority.

The present history of American presidential politics has been influenced, if not determined, by deranged minds. One man takes the life of John Kennedy, another the life of his brother Robert, a third silences the voice of Martin Luther King, a fourth changes the course of the 1972 American election by putting a bullet in the spine of George Wallace, and every commercial airplane is at the mercy. If that is the world of our tormented skyjacker across the aisle.

The Problem

The problem is not that mankind is incorrigibly villainous, or that it is indifferent to this iniquitous and ruinous slaughtering and murdering, but that the majority has not been able to devise ways of controlling the maniacal and even nonsensical acts of deranged agitators and dunces.

The philosophers, politicians and statesmen have all tried to deal with what is obviously an iniquitous and ruinous problem, without success. Even the Soviet Union, which puts more stress on order than any other society in the world, has just refused to go along with an international convention that would require all signatory nations to suspend their service with any other nation that did not punish or extradite airplane hijackers or saboteurs.

So maybe we have to turn to the scientists for relief, or at least for some help, in minimizing the power of the mad minority. Shortly after the murder of President Kennedy, a few scientists did come forward and suggested to the government in Washington that the problem of protecting Presidents as well as spotting guns and bombs at airports or in political rallies or any

other politically sensitive area—such as the Olympic Games—could be helped by seeding ammunition and explosive detonation caps and guns with radioactive tracers such as cobalt-60, which could easily be picked up by portable detectors in the crowd or even trigger an alarm system in banks, airport baggage areas, or post offices.

This idea was proposed during the Warren Commission inquiry into the Kennedy assassination. Later, the Rand Corp. urged experimentation with this notion on May 3, 1966. It was repeatedly brought up during the congressional hearings on gun control since then, but very little has been done to bring the ammunition-seeding proposal into operation.

Obvious Difficulties

There are obvious difficulties. There are now over 90 million firearms in the United States—over one and a half per family. The number of handguns is increasing, until the recent legislation against "Saturday Night Specials" at an alarming rate, more than 2.5 million a year.

Vast quantities of nonseeded

ammunition and explosive detonating caps are on hand in this country, and without an international agreement to seed ammunition with radioactive tracers, foreign ammunition could obviously be purchased. Also, handling radioactive, ammunition and explosive caps could be an expensive business, dangerous to the health of ammunition workers unless special precautions were taken.

Nevertheless, any preventive innovation, no matter how imperfect, is worth trying to deal with the political anarchy that killed the Kennedys, Martin Luther King, and the Israelis at the Olympic Games. The seeding of ammunition with radioactive isotopes would probably not have picked up Jack Kennedy's assassin with his long-range gun, but it would have spotted Robert Kennedy's assassin in that Los Angeles hotel, and the man who shot Wallace in Maryland.

There is very little evidence that any of these potential assassins is especially intelligent. They buy their guns and ammunition where they can get them, which is usually at the local sporting goods or hardware store, and even the knowledge that radio-

active ammunition could be quickly detected by a Geiger counter or some other detection device could be an important restraint.

In any event, it is fairly clear that the need for control of violence against the normal political, transportation and business activities of the nation is urgent, and should be pursued with all the scientific knowledge available, and this is not being done.

After all, the Israelis in the Olympic compound, like Robert Kennedy and George Wallace, were operating in a limited area where detectors could easily and quickly spot radioactive guns and ammunition. Even if the United States were to put the radioactive system into operation, and even with the cooperation of other nations, it would still not be foolproof, and one of its greatest dangers would be over-reliance on it.

But it is one limited way in which the present anarchy might be curbed, and the surprising thing is that it has not been tried at home or proposed to the other nations that are the major sources of guns and ammunition.

Unanswered Questions

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—When President Nixon on Feb. 7 signed the law requiring full disclosure of political campaign contributions and expenditures, he said, "By giving the American public full access to the facts of political financing, this legislation will guard against campaign abuses and will work to build public confidence in the integrity of the electoral process."

Seven months later, the unanswered questions in the sinister Watergate case are seriously straining the public's confidence. Instead of giving the public full access to the facts, Nixon and his subordinates are striving to minimize them, obscure them, and divert attention from them. It is not an editing performance. The Watergate case is not an amusing caper of a "very bizarre incident" or an "inconsequential" committed by some "overzealous" underling.

(The quotations are from Nixon's press conference of last week.)

Evidence already disclosed indicates that several agents of the Nixon campaign organization were engaged for some considerable period of time last spring in electronic eavesdropping on the offices of the Democratic National Committee and in photographing Democratic mail and other documents.

Political Espionage

This political espionage not only makes it possible to obtain information to which one is not entitled but it also lays the basis for entrapment and blackmail. Such espionage is common in police states. It has no precedent in American politics. It is a hideous development which cannot be trusted aside.

Brushing it aside is exactly what the Nixon campaign organization has been trying to do ever since its former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, then chairman of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, immediately denied that the committee had any connection with the arrested men, Ron Ziegler, the White House press spokesman, dismissed them as "third grade burglars" unworthy of his comment.

Then the following sequence of events occurred. One of the men arrested turned out to be the Nixon committee's security coordinator. Another man involved was shown to have worked until March 29 as a consultant for presidential assistant Charles Colson. Then the sum of \$114,000 was traced from the Nixon campaign fund to the Miami bank account of one of the arrested men.

The attorney for the Nixon Finance Committee, who until recently had also worked for Colson at the White House, refused to answer the FBI's questions about this money and was fired. Then the treasurer of the committee resigned. Mitchell has also resigned purportedly to placate his wife, Mrs. Mitchell, it might be noted, said in her last interview before her husband's resignation that she wanted him out of the campaign because politics is "dirty business."

In the Safe

The General Accounting Office investigated the Nixon campaign fund and discovered serious irregularities. For example, Maurice Stans, the former secretary of commerce who is the chief fund-raiser for the Nixon campaign, kept \$350,000 in cash in a safe in his secretary's office. This money was not credited to the Nixon campaign account until May 23 and is supposed to have been left over from the 1968 campaign.

The GAO has been unable to get to the bottom of this story

because it does not have the authority to subpoena witnesses or records. Since the report was published, however, Sen. Dole of Kansas, the Republican National Committee chairman, has been grinding out charges about Democratic party financial irregularities. "This is a deliberate technique to climb up as much confusion as possible and encourage the public to think that both parties are equally in the wrong. Such is not the case."

The arrested men involved in the Watergate case are not amateurs or college kids working in their first campaign. They include experienced political lawyers and veteran CIA agents. They were not given \$114,000 just for fun. Who assigned them to this operation? To whom did they turn over the wiretap information and the photocopied documents?

Why did a Minnesota businessman give \$25,000 in cash to a Republican contact man on a Miami golf course and insist on anonymity?

Why did several Texas businessmen funnel \$39,000 to the Nixon campaign through a Miami City lawyer and insist on anonymity?

Why did Stuart Rosen, \$50,000 in cash in a safe in his secretary's office?

Hoping for What?
Why is the Nixon campaign organization adamant in its refusal to identify the individuals who gave \$10 million before the new law went into effect on April 27? What are those individuals? What do they hope to get from the Nixon administration in the next four years?

Why is Nixon determined to keep the investigation under the control of his own Justice Department? Why does he refuse to appoint an independent prosecutor to conduct this case?

How do repeated questions and denials "build public confidence in the integrity of the electoral process?"

The questions linger.

Examin McGovern Theology

By Ch. P. Hendon

PRINCETON, N.J.—

Listen to George McGovern aware that he comes from Dakota, from the Middle West, from the States where he was reared to the Scriptures of Fundamentalist religion. Sen. McGovern is son who seriously or actually spent time in the Bible. Theologian and during that year spent pastorate of his his childhood, an seminary, he men studied the Scriptures ought that he car scores of Bible verses in fact, McGovern's his favorite words come to his spontaneous middle of extemp speeches.

During the prime convention, and in campaign oratory, his basic speech has been: "Come Home, phrase which McGovern with biblical cadence binding it with a tiny from Scripture.

McGovern's basic is like an evangelical revival. Lacking the Quaker inhibition at his religious con- Graham than the friend in the White House. McGovern uses religion in politics. He told me that he language to enlist po- for what he regards mate social purposes, aware that his credi upon his success in root values and he American people. A conspicuous element of to only rank. Rightly appealing mass efforts churchgoing, tax-payers that is to say, by rail own silent majority.

Despite McGovern style, it is not the community that is a candidacy this year, contact among the Methodist Bishop Jay strong, who has for milites of religious McGovern. The leading representative of religious as seminar presidents, of bishops and Ivy I lains.

Since his childhood has come a lot of Fundamentalist teach- father. He does church regularly in pray, "at least in a sense." But he is self affairs at the nation national level. He re the liberal religious attende, the Melic Convention and the di of Churches. He articles on the relation and politics. McGovern has identifi leadership of the nu nations, and he has heir to their prob as their endorser.

Populism

As McGovern recor ing down the past expenditures, reform system, redistributing income, mounting a grams to benefit the poor and the opp voters are bound to these populist propo- radical, but with a tedious development which cannot be trusted aside.

Which is precise saving element in McGovern to be his eva and his feeling the nation desires now a political liberal po- conservative politics matter, but revival, enmi and fatigue of ate may well be a po- current of hope the old ideals were tried might actually chan-

Charles P. Hendon of "The Nixon assistant dean of Princeton. This ar- ticle for the special vice of The New Yu

The International Tribune solicited readers. Short let- better chance of Rahad. All letters to condensation to sons. Anonymous not be considered. Writers may with initials, but will be given to signed and bearing complete address.

Proposes SDRs Substitute for Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

he possibility that a such as in France and Britain, but not present IMF rules, within the limits of the fund, a no longer defend rate at the cost of reserves.

s the difficult question of capital movements, "harmonization" rates, but offers assistance on the

a variety of ways new SDR-based system also be used as a more generous aid and financing to loped countries.

rie Document other officials view is historic, involving than merely inter-

etary policy. It has for national and for decisions for every

ment involved, and the basis for nego-

ated to take place at year or two.

say the outline of a ment could be reach-

17 annual meeting in 1973. Others suggest looking to 1974 or

ing seems sure, and after debate at this annual meeting here

85, officials took pains the report should be only as an outline of

not as a blueprint of the report's recom-

s would be the re-hat the United States, er nations, settle its

payments deficits with its, rather than li-

abilities. A country would agree not to let its holdings of dollars (or other reserve currency) vary from a previously set level. Anything over that would be turned back for SDRs.

Under any of these approaches, says the report, "there would have to be rules that would

of the report's recom-

simplified terms, some ons fear that if the are to dictate a stable

as among nations is the agency will ac-

ce a voice in domestic olicy. For example, it pressures to raise in-

rest rates, in a given hat would lead to high-

lyment and recession. al thrust of the re-

at the present system, ily on reserve crea-

spillage of dollars the world, needs to

ck to change the IMF to be evolved. And

considerable frustration, attitude, interpreted", and by most Euro-

s, as a willingness to he status quo.

commenting on the, officials said that ay be useful in con-

"education" on reform e United States would be own biased view

is, the United States for changes in trade as with other coun-

at U.S. insistence— might be closed, company sources reported. Montedison employs 180,000 workers in 189 factories.

It recognized, also, the "symmetry" of responsibility, for surplus nations as well as those in deficit, to correct their balance-of-payments relationships.

On exchange rates, it suggested that greater flexibility be achieved by adopting "the principle of continuous international review of the exchange rate structure." It suggested introducing "an element of automaticity" to determine par values, based on certain "objective indicators." It set out a few ways of doing it, but any of the methods would increase not only the power of the international community of nations, but of the IMF itself.

On the question of the settlement of imbalances, the report suggests as one option that "any new system should be one in which the surpluses and deficits of the reserve centers... are settled in reserve assets or by means of credit operations."

At that point in the 57-page report, "another view," clearly that of the U.S. Treasury, is outlined, arguing that "there is no precedent for a regulated asset settlement system," and warning that "it rigidly adhered to, [it] might contain a deflationary bias." The search for possible alternative approaches should be continued, according to this view.

But the report proceeds from there to consider only different approaches to an SDR system. It proposes three main ways in which the dollar could be phased out (by degrees, if necessary) in favor of SDRs:

1. The United States would settle its debts by transferring gold and SDRs to countries which would dollar balances. It would get SDRs as needed, by buying them from an expanded IMF facility.

2. A country would agree not to let its holdings of dollars (or other reserve currency) vary from a previously set level. Anything over that would be turned back for SDRs.

3. Relying more on voluntary than mandatory rules, members could convert to SDRs through a new IMF facility.

Under any of these approaches, says the report, "there would have to be rules that would

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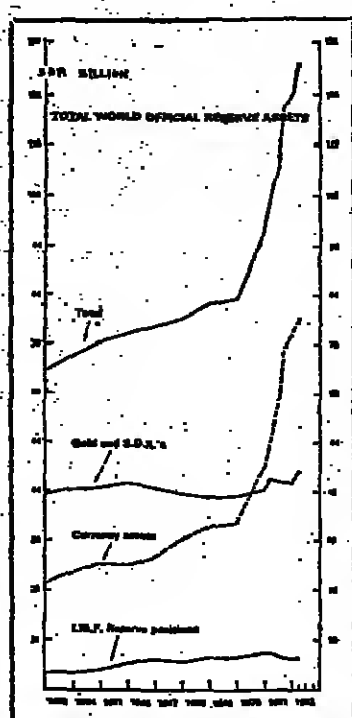
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RESERVES—To avoid distortions due to currency changes, the graph is set in terms of SDRs, one of which equals one pre-devalued dollar. The sharp increase in currency assets reflects the rise in dollar liabilities due to the U.S. payments deficits.

determine which of their various reserve assets... would be used by countries in settlement of deficits. These rules could range from a complete freedom for the deficit country to choose the assets to be used, to strict rules for their determination.

As a collateral measure, the report suggests that instead of playing a passive role on exchange markets, the United States, like other countries, could undertake to maintain currency relationships "by standing ready to buy or sell" other currencies.

Technically, the report is in response to a resolution adopted by the board of governors at the last IMF meeting, following soon after President Nixon's dramatic actions of Aug. 15, 1971, breaking the link between the dollar and gold. This called for an analysis of measures that could improve or reform the monetary system.

In the meantime, the IMF has designated a "committee of 20" to study general reform problems, and a "group of 24" designed to promote more attention to the problems of developing countries.

Europeans See Deep Split On Money Reform Problem

ALPBACH, Austria, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ)—New world monetary rules should give the United States as much right as any other nation to raise or lower the value of its currency, U.S. and foreign authorities agree.

But that is almost all they agree on, a report by the International Monetary Fund makes clear. As a result, European officials who had seen advance copies of the report issued today are predicting painfully slow progress toward a new set of rules.

"The divisions are deep," says one Paris-based international monetary planner, who notes that after almost a year of intensive work there still is no consensus even on broad policy issues. Left unresolved in the report by the IMF's executive board, for in-

stance, are such problems as how wide a band of fluctuation each currency should be allowed, how to achieve smaller and more frequent value changes, and how to mop up the billions of surplus dollars currently clogging foreign central banks.

Paul A. Volcker, U.S. Treasury under secretary for monetary affairs, was asked here if the divisions between nations are as deep as the report would suggest. "At least that deep," he replied. Even the agreement to accept future devaluations or revaluations of the dollar may not be as meaningful as it looks, he said. He added that the real test would be how other nations act at a time when the United States might actually be considering an exchange-rate change.

Others who have been attending the economic forum here take a gloom view of prospects for a quick revamping of the monetary system. It is "very risky" to estimate that comprehensive change can be worked out in as short a span as two years, says Riccardo Ossola, a Bank of Italy official.

Another European close to the main policy makers takes a far more pessimistic view, asserting that "there will never be" any monetary "reform." What is possible, he suggests, is the lesser achievement of putting a stamp of approval on the various practices nations already are following. That, he declares, is the only kind of monetary "reform" there has ever been "over the last 2,000 to 3,000 years."

Remembering Comment BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ)—The IMF report on world monetary reform is "extremely interesting," but "nothing more than an annotated agenda" for further work, Oskar Emminger, vice-president of the Bundesbank, said.

He said that the authors had been forbidden by IMF governors from making proposals because they would distract from the negotiations among major nations due to start later this year.

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Japan Has Plan to Cut Its Payments Surplus

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ)—The basic plank of Japanese economic policy will be to reduce its current-account payments surplus to 1 percent of the country's gross national product by 1975, and this will be Japan's basic position at this month's international monetary conference.

Announcing Japan's decision today, Yuzuro Komatsu, head of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's international trade bureau, said it is expected that the 1 percent goal can be achieved without another revaluation of the yen and without official restraints on exports.

The 1 percent goal was first stated by Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka at last weekend's summit conference with President Nixon in Hawaii. Sources said the idea originated from a joint meeting of officials of the Trade, Finance and Economic Planning Ministries.

Mr. Komatsu said this plan, which does not provide for any interim payments or trade balance targets, will be reiterated by Japanese delegates at a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Working Party Three, scheduled to be held in Paris Sept. 14-15.

The plan will also be presented at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund later this month and at subsequent international conferences, he said.

The Working Party Three meeting is expected to focus on the problem of what might constitute reasonable current-account payments positions for major nations. The current account comprises earnings from trade, tourism and "invisibles."

Japan's GNP totaled 81,141.9 billion yen, or \$242.9 billion at an average exchange rate of 334.5 yen to the dollar in the year ended March 31, 1972. The country ran a current-account payments surplus of \$3.3 billion that year, equivalent to 28 percent of its GNP.

Mr. Komatsu said the Trade Ministry expects the GNP to grow at an average rate of 10 percent a year at 1971 prices during the next four years, putting it in fiscal 1975 near 118,000 billion yen, or about \$358 billion. On this basis, the current-account payments surplus target would be close to \$4 billion.

Mr. Komatsu said it is estimated that Japan's deficit on invisibles will widen to \$2.8 billion to \$3 billion in fiscal 1975 from \$2.1 billion in fiscal 1971.

This means the country would run a merchandise trade surplus of about \$6.8 billion in 1975 and still reach the 1 percent current-account surplus target.

Japan's first surplus in the latest year totaled \$8.4 billion and it is running at an annual rate of nearly \$9 billion so far this fiscal year.

Mr. Komatsu said the 1 percent target was decided upon because Japan has pledged to increase its aid to developing countries to 1 percent of GNP.

Just how slippery corporate reporting has become was made clear in a recent speech by William C. Foster, assistant director of the NYSE Department of Stock List.

His address made no suggestion that the corporations mentioned were involved in any illegality. His point was that their accounting procedures were misleading.

Mr. Foster's catalogue of problems arising from "the push to realize income now" is lengthy. The company he described as "perhaps the worst current example" is PAS International—formerly Famous Artists Schools—which provides home-study courses by correspondence.

In this case, an accounting change to a more "conservative" method pointed up an overstatement of income in prior years, when the company recorded the full contract price for tuition and interest as revenue after a minimal down payment was received. Then PAS provided reserves for doubtful accounts and future direct costs.

In moving to the more conservative accounting method, the company decided to recognize revenue and expenses over the period of enrollment "in relation to the performance of student services."

Mr. Foster pointed out that the change also provided a cushion of income already realized on the old basis for liquidation again on the new basis to the tune of \$19 million. The treatment of this

change is proper under Opinion No. 20 of the Accounting Principles Board, "which makes one wonder about the efficacy of the opinion," he mused.

The under side of the coin, he said, is the deferral of expenses. "This is proliferating on corporate balance sheets," he said, and many of them are worthless. Consequently, corporate income repeatedly is being overstated.

Eventually these worthless assets get written off as an extraordinary charge amid public relations hullabaloo apparently designed to make the public focus on so-called operating earnings.

Recent examples of deferred expense write-offs, he pointed out, include Ampex corporation's \$40 million, Sanders Associates' \$30 million, Collins Radio's \$20 million, Computer Sciences' \$59 million as well as lesser amounts reported by Learco and Elgin National Industries.

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John T. Fogarty

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

First National City Bank vice-president John T. Fogarty has been named senior bank officer for Switzerland. Formerly in charge of Citibank in France, Mr. Fogarty will also be responsible for bank activities in Austria.

Former director of Photo 3M France, Pierre Aghassian has been named to head 3M's Belgian subsidiary. He is succeeded in Paris by Gerard Moffet, previously managing director of 3M in Portugal.

Christian Hollander, formerly manager of Bank of America's Moroccan subsidiary, has been named to replace Lawrence E. Warner as manager of the Beirut branch. Mr. Warner has been reassigned to U.S. headquarters.

NYSE Official Says Profit Overstated by Some Firms

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT)—Corporations are striving so hard to get immediate income that they sometimes manufacture it, an official of the New York Stock Exchange has charged.

Moreover, this drive for "earning now" has led to a credibility gap in financial reporting that may be driving individual investors away from the stock market, he also asserted.

Just how slippery corporate reporting has become was made clear in a recent speech by William C. Foster, assistant director of the NYSE Department of Stock List.

His address made no suggestion that the corporations mentioned were involved in any illegality. His point was that their accounting procedures were misleading.

Mr. Foster's catalogue of problems arising from "the push to realize income now" is lengthy. The company he described as "perhaps the worst current example" is PAS International—formerly Famous Artists Schools—which provides home-study courses by correspondence.

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Interest payable annually on 1st September.

Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.	American Express Securities S.A.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.		
Andresen Bank A/S	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Julius Baer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana	
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1st Prize: \$220,000
2nd Prize: \$176,000 — 3rd Prize: \$132,000
4th Prize: \$88,000 — 6 Prizes of \$44,000 each
PLUS 39,290 Other Cash Prizes up to \$16,000!
Total Prize Money: Over \$7,000,000

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COUNTRY THE 24 HOUR COUNTRY NEWS

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804
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TO NOTICE OF

which appeared on August 1972, should

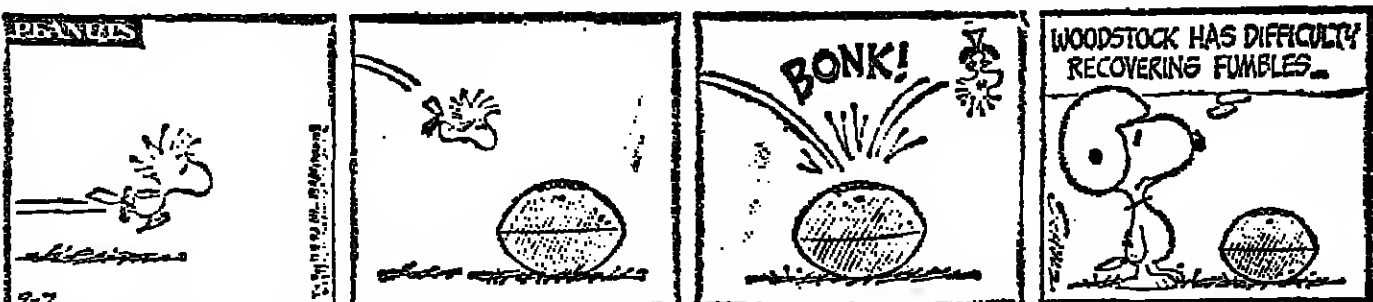
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-1972- Stocks and		Six	Net		42-15-16 2 15-16 2 13-16 2 13-16 -%									
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101	75	Thomson Corp	40	19 1/2	19 1/2	151	10 1/2	1						

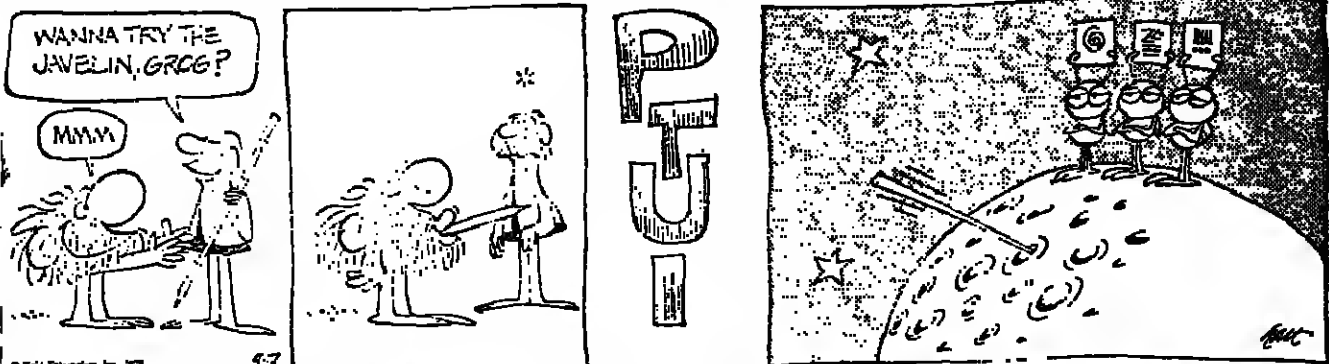
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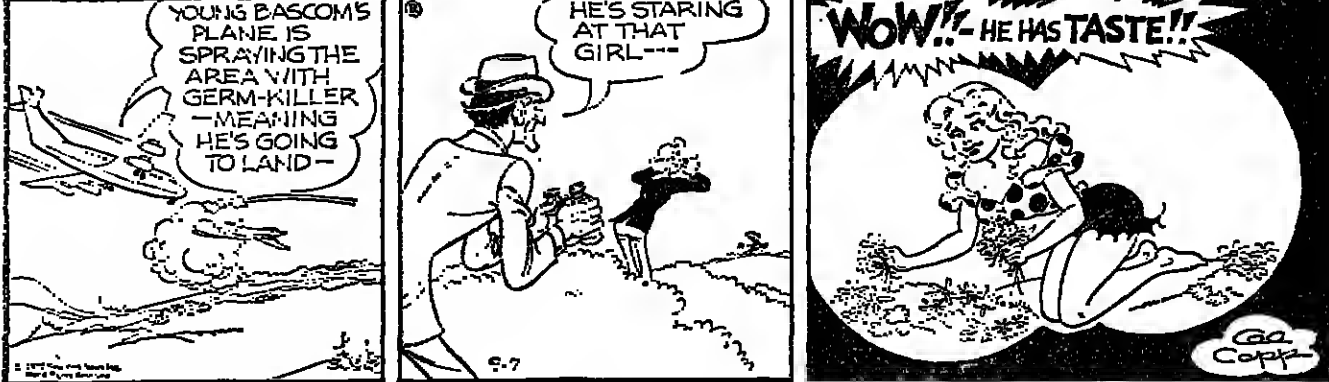
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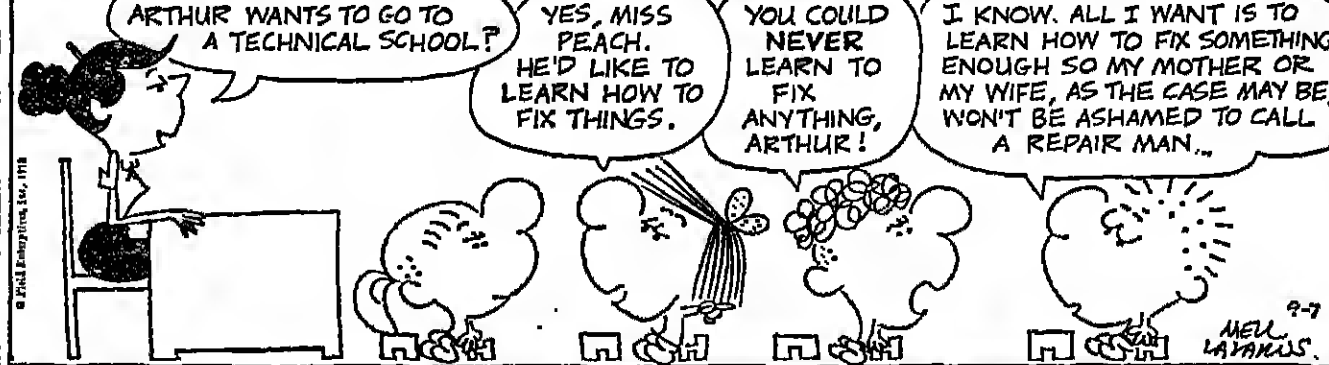
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MIS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



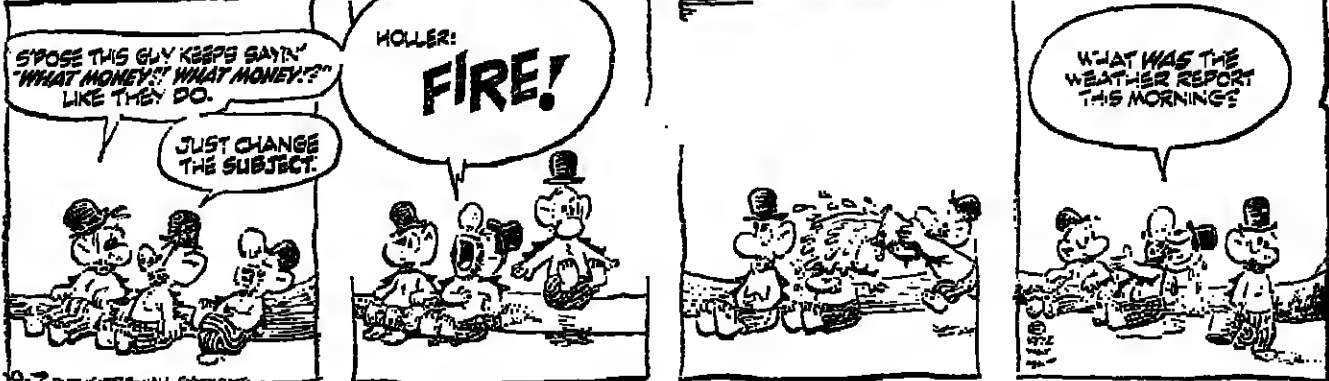
WIZARD of ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Near the end of the Aces' initial match against the talented Taiwanese team in the 1972 World Team Olympiad against Taiwan it seemed that the Aces might only collect one victory point. With two deals remaining they trailed by 18 international match points. The diagrammed deal was then shown to the Vancouver audience, which was advised by the commentator that the Taiwanese players had had the best of matters in the closed room.

North had opened one club, strong and artificial, and East had overcalled one diamond. South did not have enough for a positive response in the partnership style, and North decided to allow his opponents to play one diamond. East scrambled home with seven tricks, scoring 70 points on a deal on which North-South have a good chance of making four spades.

The question now was whether the Taiwanese North-South would reach four spades, and whether they would make it if they did. On the face of it, South has only

three losers, one in clubs and the two major-suit aces. But he has problems with the two major-suit jacks, and the play developed in such a way that he was lured down a primrose path.

West led the heart ace, inferring a five-card suit in the South hand and planning to give his partner a heart ruff if dummy produced three hearts. He was disappointed to see a doubleton in dummy, and shifted to a club.

With the diamond king marked on his right by the bidding, South snatched at the opportunity to avoid the loss of a club trick. He won with the club ace, threw a club on the diamond ace, and ruffed out the diamond king. He then crossed to dummy with a heart lead and happily discarded his remaining club on the diamond jack.

He was not so happy with the result of this maneuver, since West ruffed with the spade nine and led a heart.

South ruffed for in dummy, was overruled with the seven, and ruffed the diamond return with the queen. West overruled, and the heart lead promoted the spade jack to produce a two-trick defeat.

The deal gave the United States 4 international match points, and it lost the match 6 to 14 in victory points.

NORTH
♠ K632
♥ K9
♦ AQJ53
♣ A10

EAST
♠ J7
♥ J5
♦ K108764
♣ KQ4

WEST
♠ A9
♥ A432
♦ 92
♣ 98762

SOUTH (D)
♠ 10854
♥ Q10876
♦ J53
♣ 353

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♣ 2 ♣
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ 4 ♠
4 ♥ Pass 4 ♥ Pass
Pass Pass 4 ♠ Pass
West led the heart ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

AREL	WELARA	DEWS
CERA	OGRES	ELLS
MASTEMAKES	WASTIE	
ENTERED	LETTERS	
RIM	GETME	
PALLOS	LAD	PRAMS
ALIAN	MIL	ALSTON
WIFE	SALUTE	WOLF
ENSATE	PRE	WARR
REEDY	POG	POSSE
ALLERT	ADON	
CAMERIA	ALLSOREN	
MAOASIA	MARCHHARE	
EVEN	TIERRA	OWES
TENT	QUEEN	STAT

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

JUMBLE game interface showing word lists and a grid.

Word lists: DYLAL, JYKER, MIESED, FRUIGE.

Grid: 10x10 grid with letters and numbers.

Instructions: Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

SOMEONE JUST LIKE YOU

Short Stories

By Sol Yurick. Harper & Row. 224 pps.

Reviewed by Joyce Carol Oates

THE strengths and idiosyncrasies evident in Sol Yurick's novels—especially the overwhelming, exasperating, and unforgettable "The Bag"—are all here in this collection of 13 short stories. The book begins with a brutal piece called "The Annealing," in which a young black woman's miscarriage is probably the least of the brutalities recorded. It ends with a curious fantasy of a communal birth, "And Not in Utter Nakedness..." Throughout, Yurick manages an easy relationship with his very contemporary, very urban and exotic subject matter; despite frequent explorations of sordid events, in which the body has barely come into control of the spirit, he shows a sympathy for his many misguided, ill-favored, unhappy people.

The most powerful stories in the collection could have sprung out of "The Bag": "The Annealing," "The Siege," in which another welfare recipient, an elderly woman, is forced to surrender her "treasure house" of privacy to two welfare investigators. Yurick analyzes with commendable restraint the various tensions inevitable in any situation in which power resides in a few, and the "many" are both protected and victimized. His knowledge of the welfare system in America—what better metaphor for the cruelest possibilities of a "liberal" Establishment—allows him to blend naturalism and fantasy in such a way that the human basis of his work is never lost or muddled.

The wasted energies, the crippled and aborted spirits of both "benefactor" and "client." After 27 years of dependence upon welfare checks, the near-anonymous Mrs. D. of "The Siege" is discovered to be criminal in her failure to indicate that she has an extra closet-sized room in her apartment. Two investigators show up, demanding to see the room. A pathetic siege follows, after which the aged, impoverished and totally doomed Mrs. D. is forced to reveal it—just a passageway of dust and old scraps of cloth and ribbons, mere junk, but to her "the port of her existence."

One of the investigators insists that he is just "carrying out rules" when in fact he is looting Mrs. D. and the other "animals" dependent upon welfare checks. The other man, a social worker, understands the old woman's psychic martyrdom, and tries to explain that all human beings have secrets; rooms like Mrs. D.'s "treasure house" of psychic possibility. In the end, he too succumbs to the perverse excitement of the power game, and participates in the shameful struggle that results in her total defeat.

Mr. Billig of "Not With a Whisper But..." is one of the few who manage to assert their identities in the system. He survives for who tells his old is the price civilization. No work, no routine activity, so less pain a headache anyw thing. You're a misanthrope is probably the least of the brutalities recorded. It ends with a curious fantasy of a communal birth, "And Not in Utter Nakedness..." Throughout, Yurick manages an easy relationship with his very contemporary, very urban and exotic subject matter; despite frequent explorations of sordid events, in which the body has barely come into control of the spirit, he shows a sympathy for his many misguided, ill-favored, unhappy people.

Because Yurick's solid, even exacting and the in his hands, so his characters hurtling into so sometimes joyfully ten as an expressed, frustrated "They Talk About 'mom'" a woman's group of Dismal "duty" broke the prepos its members. In "Dance," the betr mercialization of an "unspooled" C is dramatized b natives prior to t contract between the buying and s Ferocious as the t may be, fertility, as all dancas mig does die away, a with bewildered people.

Yet there is a in Yurick's storie able in naturalist he had become the limitations of tempts several t musical and for which many peop rituals must be t individual self- obating birth: Any modestly g venture into "su indeed can hand and outrageous "real" life. The sections of "T "Fertig" and th horrors of this c stic stories, has move us, urgent that cannot be r of the author's, phisticated conte one might argue, ordinary life in f cities is already f

Joyce Carol O collection is titled "Infidelities." © The New

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- 1 Soms: Abbr.
 - 5 Guam's capital
 - 10 See, in a game
 - 14 London square
 - 15 Work on secret
 - 16 On the main
 - 17 Soak
 - 19 Force
 - 20 Grande
 - 21 Scintilla
 - 22 Envy
 - 24 Young cat
 - 26 Pie-eyed
 - 30 Supple
 - 34 Personal pledge
 - 36 Turkish decree
 - 38 Necessary part
 - 39 Skinner
 - 40 Biscuit
 - 41 Numerical prefix
 - 42 Doctors' org.
 - 43 Congrat's cousin
 - 44 Club income
 - 45 Haircut-plus
 - 47 off (dwindle)
- DOWN
- 50 Beetle genus
 - 52 Adjusts
 - 54 Henchman
 - 57 Schary
 - 59 Attention
 - 61 Delinquent
 - 62 Rapage
 - 65 Repeat
 - 66 River in France
 - 67 Laurel
 - 68 Account
 - 69 Oil-drilling samples
 - 70 Costume ct, comme sa
 - 10 S
 - 11 L
 - 12 B
 - 13 R
 - 14 S
 - 15 C
 - 16 G
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 - 18 H
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 - 21 S
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 - 25 W
 - 26 S
 - 27 M
 - 28 N
 - 29 H
 - 30 D
 - 31 S
 - 32 S
 - 33 F
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 - 36 D
 - 37 D
 - 38 W
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 - 40 M
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 - 42 B
 - 43 C
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 - 45 G
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